480. (new) The apparatus of claim 450, wherein the controller is configured to run a computer software program for determining the identification marking, and wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising:

collecting prescription information, which defines the eyeglass prescription; and

analyzing the prescription information to determine identification marking for producing the eyeglass lens, and wherein the operations further comprise determining curing conditions for a lens based on the eyeglass prescription, wherein the controller is configured to control the curing unit such that the curing conditions are produced.

Response to Office Action Mailed September 4, 2002

A. Claims In the Case:

Claims 346-365 have been canceled. Claims 366-399 are rejected. Claims 366-399 and 443-480 are pending. Claims 366 376-377 and 388 have been amended. Claims 443-480are new.

B. Objections

Claim 388 was objected to because of informalities. Claim 388 has been amended for clarification.

C. The Claims Are Definite Pursuant To 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph

Claim 395 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Applicant respectfully disagrees with the rejection.

The Examiner has rejected claim 395 as reciting "monomer type" and "lens type" as

extending the scope of the expression. The Examiner states that: "The addition of the word "type" to an otherwise definite expression extends the scope of the expression so as to render it indefinite" (Office Action, pages 2-3).

The fact that claim language, including terms of degree, may not be precise, does not automatically render the claim indefinite under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. Seattle Box Co., *v.* Industrial Crating & Packing, Inc., 731 F.2d 818, 221 U.S.P.Q. 568 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

Applicant submits that "type" has been used in an acceptable manner. Support for the interpretation of "type" is found at least in the paragraphs of the specification cited below.

> The preparation of a mold assembly includes selecting the appropriate front and back molds for a desired prescription and lens type, cleaning the molds, and assembling the molds to form the mold assembly. The prescription of the lens determines which front mold, back mold, and gasket are used to prepare the mold assembly. In one embodiment, a chart which includes all of the possible lens prescriptions may be used to allow a user to determine the appropriate molds and gaskets. Such a chart may include thousands of entries, making the determination of the appropriate molds and gaskets somewhat time consuming.
>
> In a preferred embodiment, the controller 50 of the plastic lens curing apparatus 10 (see FIG. 1) will display the appropriate front mold, back mold, and gasket identification markings when a prescription is submitted to the controller. The controller will prompt the user to enter the 1) the monomer type; 2) the lens type; 3) spherical power; 4) cylindrical power; 5) axis; 6) add power, and 7) the lens location (i.e., right or left lens). Once this information is entered the computer will determine the correct front mold, back mold and gasket to be used. The controller may also allow a user to save and recall prescription data.
> (Specification, page 214, line 18 through page 215 line 5).

Applicant submits that claim 395 is definite under 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph.

D. The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Buazza et al. In View Of Kachel et al.

Claims 366 and 383-393 have been provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 293-310 of co-pending U.S. Patent Application No. 09/780,215 to Buazza et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,895,102 to Kachel et al (hereinafter "Kachel'102"). Applicant respectfully disagrees with this rejection. If, however, the claims are allowed, Applicant will file a terminal disclaimer disclaiming the terminal part of the statutory term of any patent granted on the instant application which would extend beyond the expiration date of the full statutory term of co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/780,215.

E. The Claims Are Not Anticipated By Powers et al. Pursuant To 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

The Examiner rejected claims 346-365 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,228,289 to Powers et al. (hereinafter "Powers"). Although Applicant disagrees with this rejection, to expedite prosecution of the application, Applicant has canceled claims 346-365.

F. The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Kachel'102 In View of Blum et al. Pursuant To 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner has rejected claims 346-365 as being unpatentable to Kachel'102 in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,919,850 to Blum et al. (hereinafter "Blum"). Although Applicant disagrees with this rejection, to expedite prosecution of the application, Applicant has canceled claims 346-365. Applicant has canceled claims 346-365.

G. The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Kachel et al. In View of Blum et al. Pursuant To 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner has rejected claims 366-386 and 388-399 as being unpatentable over

European Patent No. 0 318 164 to Kachel et al. (hereinafter "Kachel'164") in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,919,850 to Blum et al. (hereinafter "Blum"). Applicant respectfully disagrees with these rejections.

In order to reject a claim as obvious, the Examiner has the burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness. *In re Warner et al.*, 379 F.2d 1011, 154 USPQ 173, 177-178 (C.C.P.A. 1967). To establish a *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 U.S.P.Q. 580 (C.C.P.A. 1974), MPEP § 2143.03.

Applicant's amended claim 366 is directed towards an apparatus that includes a combination of features including, but not limited to, the feature of,

> a coating unit for applying a coating to the eyeglass lens or mold members during use;

Support for the amendment to the claim is found in Applicant' specification which states, "The coating unit may be configured to coat either mold members or lenses" (Specification, page 4, lines 4-5).

Applicant's claim 366 also includes, but is not limited to, the features of,

> a lens curing unit configured to direct activating light toward the mold members during use...
>
> the controller is configured to determine the front mold identification marking, the back mold identification marking and the gasket identification marking in response to the eyeglass lens prescription being entered through the input device, and wherein the controller is configured to transmit via the output device the front mold identification marking, the back mold identification marking and the gasket identification marking, and wherein the controller is configured to control the operation of the lens curing unit during use.

Applicant's specification teaches,

> The controller is preferably configured to run a computer software program which, upon input of the eyeglass prescription, will supply the identification markings of the appropriate front mold, back mold and gasket. The computer program includes a plurality of instructions configured to allow the controller to collect the prescription information, determine the appropriate front mold, back mold, and gasket required to a form a lens having the inputted prescription, and display the appropriate identification markings for the front mold, back mold and gasket. In one embodiment, the computer program may include an information database. The information database may include a multidimensional array of records. Each records may include data fields corresponding to identification markings for the front mold, the back mold, and the gasket. When the prescription data is entered, the computer program is configured to look up the record corresponding to the entered prescription. The information from this record may be transmitted to the user, allowing the user to select the appropriate molds and gasket.
> (Specification, page 217, line 25 through page 218, line 8).

> The controller may also be used to control the operation of the various components of the plastic lens curing apparatus. A series of input devices 640 may allow the operation of the various components of the system. The input devices may be configured to cause the commencement of the lens coating process (640a), the cure process (640b), the postcure process (640c), and the anneal process (640d).
> (Specification, page 220, lines 19-24).

Kachel'164 does not appear to teach or suggest the combination of features of the claim , including, but not limited to, "the controller configured to control the operation of a lens curing unit." Kachel'164 appears to teach an operator placing gasket assemblies into an oven to solidify resin in the gasket. Kachel'164 states,

> After all the gasket assemblies have been filled with resin, the operator places them in the oven or ovens 26 as the case may be. The ovens 26 subject the resin to a heat cycle which will cause solidification. The typical time cycle will be overnight, however, shorter time cycles may be utilized depending upon the resin formulation.
> (Kachel'164, page 16, lines 52-55).

Applicant submits that there appears to be no teaching or suggestion in Kachel'164 to teach the combination of feature in claim 366, including, but not limited to the feature of "the controller is configured to control the operation of the lens curing unit during use."

The Examiner appears to use the secondary reference of Blum to overcome the features absent from Kachel'164. Applicant submits Blum does not appear to teach or suggest the combination of features of claim 366 including, but not limited to the feature "the controller is configured to determine the front mold identification marking, the back mold identification marking and the gasket identification marking in response to the eyeglass lens prescription being entered through the input device, and wherein the controller is configured to transmit via the output device the front mold identification marking, the back mold identification marking and the gasket identification marking and wherein the controller is configured to control the operation of the lens curing unit during use." Blum appears to teach an actuated control system for sequentially operating various lamps. Blum states,

> In operation, the mold is place in light box 100 and the controller set for a preselected time for each phase. When actuated controller 110 will cause 102 lamps to be energized for about fifteen (15) minutes or less, after which Phase II lamps 104 will be energized for the remainder of the period.
> (Blum, Column 6, line 65 through column 7, line 2).

Applicant submits that there appears to be no teaching or suggestion in Blum for the light controller to control a light source and be configured to determine identification markings.

Applicant submits that there appears to be no teaching or suggestion in Kachel'164 or Blum to have the controller of Kachel'164 or Blum to teach the combination of the feature of claim 366, including but not limited to the feature of "the controller is configured to determine the front mold identification marking, the back mold identification marking and the gasket identification marking in response to the eyeglass lens prescription being entered through the input device, and wherein the controller is configured to transmit via the output device the front mold identification marking, the back mold identification marking and the gasket identification

marking and wherein the controller is configured to control the operation of the lens curing unit during use." The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

As such, Applicant submits that the Examiner has used hindsight construction in combining Blum with Kachel'164 to overcome the features of the claim.

"[o]ne cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and choose among isolated disclosures in the prior art to deprecate the claimed invention." *In re* Fine, 837, F.2d 1071, 1075, 5 USPQ 2d 1596, 1600 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, claim 366 is patentable over Kachel'164 in view of Blum. Applicant further submits, for at least the reasons cited above, claim 450 is patentable over Kachel'164 in view of Blum.

H. The Claims Are Not Obvious Over Kachel'164 In View of Blum In Further View of Buazza et al. Pursuant To 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner has rejected claim 387 as being unpatentable over Kachel'164 in view of Blum in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,086,799 to Buazza et al. Applicant respectfully disagrees with these rejections.

Claim 387 states in part, "wherein the apparatus further comprises a light sensor configured to measure the dose of light transmitted to the mold cavity, and wherein the light sensor is configured to communicate with the controller, and wherein the controller varies the intensity or duration of light such that a predetermined dose is transmitted to the mold cavity." Applicant submits, for at least the reasons cited above, claim 366, thus dependent claim 387, is patentable over the cited art.

I. Many Of The Dependent Claims Are Separately Patentable

The Examiner is also respectfully requested to separately consider each of the dependent claims for patentability. Many of the dependent claims in addition to those mentioned above are independently patentable.

For instance, claim 367 states in part, "wherein the apparatus is configured to form non-photochromic lenses and photochromic lenses." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 368 states in part, "wherein the apparatus is configured to form an aspheric single vision lens, a flat-top bifocal lens or a progressive multifocal lens." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 369 states in part, "wherein the apparatus is configured to substantially simultaneously apply a coating to an eyeglass lens disposed within the coating unit and direct activating light and heat toward mold members disposed within the lens curing unit." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 370 states in part, "wherein the coating unit is a spin coating unit." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 371 states in part, "wherein the coating unit comprises: a holder for holding the eyeglass lens or at least one of the mold members, wherein the holder is configured to revolve during use; and a coating unit activating light source configured to direct activating light towards

the coating unit during use." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 372, "herein the coating unit activating light source is an ultraviolet light source." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 373 states in part, "wherein the coating unit activating light source has a peak light intensity at a range of about 200 run to about 300 nm." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 374 states in part, "further comprising a cover for covering the coating unit, wherein the coating unit activating light source is positioned on an inner surface of the cover." The features the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, does not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 375 states in part, "wherein the lens curing unit comprises a first light source configured to generate and direct activating light toward the front mold member, and wherein the lens curing unit further comprises a second light source configured to generate and direct activating light toward the back mold member." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 376 states in part, "further comprising a first filter disposed between the first light source and the front mold member, and a second filter disposed between the second light source and the back mold member, the first and second filters being configured to diffuse the activating light directed toward the mold members during use." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 377 states in part, "wherein the first and second filters are configured to thermally isolate the first and second light sources from the lens curing chamber." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 378 states in part, "further comprising a first thermal barrier disposed between the first light source and the first mold member, and a second thermal barrier disposed between the second light source and the second mold member." The features the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, does not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 379 states in part, "wherein the first and second light sources comprise fluorescent light sources configured to emit light at a wavelength of about 385 nanometers to about 490 nanometers." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 380 states in part, "wherein the lens curing unit comprises a lens drawer for positioning the mold members within the lens curing unit, the lens drawer being configurable to be inserted within and removed from an irradiation chamber of the lens curing unit." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 381 states in part, "wherein the lens curing unit comprises a heater, the heater configured to heat the interior of the lens curing unit to a temperature of up to about 250 °F." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 382 states in part, "wherein the lens curing unit comprises a conductive heating apparatus, the conductive heating apparatus being adapted to conductively apply heat to a face of

at least one of the mold members during use." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 383 states in part, "wherein the output device comprises a display screen." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 384 states in part, "wherein the output device comprises a display screen, and wherein the input device comprises scrolling buttons and a selection knob." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 385 states in part, "wherein the output device comprises a display screen, and wherein the input device comprises scrolling buttons and a selection knob, and wherein the selection knob is configured to be movable in a first direction such that data on the display screen is altered, and wherein the selection knob is configured to be movable in a second direction to select the data." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 386 states in part, "wherein the controller is configured to adjust lens curing conditions based on the eyeglass prescription." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 387 states in part, "wherein the apparatus further comprises a light sensor configured to measure the dose of light transmitted to the mold cavity, and wherein the light sensor is configured to communicate with the controller, and wherein the controller varies the intensity or duration of light such that a predetermined dose is transmitted to the mold cavity." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 388 states in part, "wherein the lens curing unit comprises a first light source and a second light source, and wherein the control unit is configured to individually control the first and second light sources." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 389 states in part, "wherein the controller is configured to perform system diagnostic checks." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 390 states in part, "wherein the controller is configured to notify the user when the system requires maintenance." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

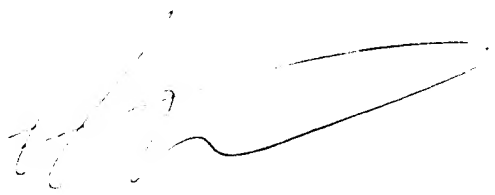
Claim 391 states in part, "wherein the controller is configured to transmit instructions to an operator during use." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

Claim 392 states in part, "wherein the controller is configured to run a computer software program for determining the front mold identification marking, the back mold identification marking and the gasket identification marking, wherein the software program comprises a plurality of instructions configured to perform operations comprising:

to collecting prescription information which defines the eyeglass prescription; and analyzing the prescription information to determine the front mold identification marking, the back mold identification marking, and the gasket identification marking of the appropriate front mold, back mold and gasket for producing the eyeglass lens." The features of the claim, in combination with the features of independent claim 366, do not appear to be taught or suggested by the prior art.

If any extension of time is required, Applicant hereby requests the appropriate extension of time. A Fee Authorization in the amount of $162.00 is enclosed for the excess claims fee. If any additional fees, or if any required fees are inadvertently omitted or have been overpaid, please appropriately charge or credit those fees to Conley, Rose & Tayon, P.C. Deposit Account Number 50-1505/5040-04203/EBM

Respectfully submitted,



Eric B. Meyertons
Reg. No. 34,876

Attorney for Applicant

CONLEY, ROSE & TAYON, P.C.
P.O. BOX 398
AUSTIN, TX 78767-0398
(512) 703-1254 (voice)
(512) 703-1250 (facsimile)
Date: 12/4/02

Strikethrough Version of Amended Specification

Paragraph beginning on Page 71, line 23.

Photoinitiators include: 1-hydroxycyclohexylphenyl ketone commercially available from Ciba Additives under the trade name of Irgacure 184; mixtures of bis(2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl)-(2,4,4-trimethyl~~phenyl~~pentyl)phosphine oxide and 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1phenyl-propan-1-one commercially available from Ciba Additives under the trade name of Irgacure 1700; mixtures of bis(2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl)-(2,4,4 trimethyl-~~phenyll~~pentyl)phosphine oxide and 1-hydroxycyclohexylphenyl ketone commercially available from Ciba Additives under the trade names of Irgacure 1800 and Irgacure 1850; 2,2-dimethoxy-2-phenyl acetophenone commercially available from Ciba Additives under the trade name of Irgacure 651; 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propan-1-one commercially available from Ciba Additives under the trade names of Darocur 1173; mixtures of 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl-diphenylphoshine oxide and 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propan-1-one commercially available from Ciba Additives under the trade name of Darocur 4265; 2,2-diethoxyacetophenone (DEAP) commercially available from First Chemical Corporation of Pascagoula, Mississippi, benzil dimethyl ketal commercially available from Sartomer Company under the trade name of KB-1; alpha hydroxy ketone commercially available from Sartomer company under the trade name of Esacure KIP100F; 2-methyl thioxanthone (MTX), 2-chloro thioxanthone (CTX), thioxanthone (TX), and xanthone, all commercially available from Aldrich Chemical; 2-isopropyl thioxanthone (ITX) commercially available from Aceto Chemical in Flushing, New York; mixtures of triaryl sulfonium hexafluoroantimonate and propylene carbonate commercially available from Sartomer Company under the trade names of SarCat CD 1010, SarCat 1011, and SarCat KI85; diaryl iodonium hexafluoroantimonate commercially available from Sartomer Company under the trade name of SarCat CD-1012; mixtures of benzophenone and 1-hydroxycyclohexylphenyl ketone commercially available from Ciba Additives under the trade name of Irgacure 500; 2-benzyl-2-N,N-dimethylamino-1-(4-morpholinophenyl)-1-butanone commercially available from Ciba Additives under the trade name of Irgacure 369; 2-methyl-1-[4-(methylthio)phenyl]-2-

morpholino propan-1-one commercially available from Ciba Additives under the trade name of Irgacure 907; bis(η5-2,4-cyclopentadien-1yl)-bis-[2,6-difluoro-3-(1H-pyrrol-1-yl) phenyl] titanium commercially available from Ciba Additives under the trade name of Irgacure 784 DC; mixtures of 2,4,6-trimethyl benzophenone and 4-methylbenzophenone commercially available from Sartomer Company under the trade name of EsaCure TZT; and benzoyl peroxide and methyl benzoyl formate both available from Aldrich Chemical in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Paragraph beginning on Page 74, line 1.

Ultraviolet/visible light absorbing compounds which may be added to a normally ultraviolet/visible light transmissible lens forming composition include 2-(2H benzotriazole-2-yl)-4-(1,1,3,3 tetramethylbutyl)phenol and 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone, both commercially available from Aldrich Chemical as well as mixtures of 2-[4-((2-hydroxy-3-dodecyloxypropyl)-oxy)-2-hydroxyphenyl]-4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine and 2-[4-((2-hydroxy-3-tridecyloxypropyl)-oxy)-2-hydroxyphenyl]-4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl-1,3,5-triazine commercially available from Ciba Additives under the trade name of Tinuvin 400, mixtures of poly (oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-(3-(3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-oxopropyl)-ω-hydroxy ~~and poly (oxy-1,2-ethanediyl),~~ poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-(3-(3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-oxopropyl)-ω-(3-(3-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-5-1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-oxopropoxy)poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) commercially available from Ciba Additives under the trade name of Tinuvin 1130. Other ultraviolet/visible light absorbers may include Tinuvin 328, Tinuvin 900, 2-(2 hydroxy-5-methyl-phenyl) benzotriazole, ethyl-2-cyano 3,3-diphenyl acrylate, and phenyl salicylate.

Strikethrough Version of Claims

366. (amended) An apparatus for preparing an eyeglass lens, comprising:

a front mold member having a casting face, a non-casting face and a front mold identification marking;

a back mold member having a casting face, a non-casting face and a back mold identification mark, the back mold member being spaced apart from the front mold member by a gasket during use, the gasket comprising a gasket identification marking, wherein the casting faces of the front mold member and the back mold member and an inner surface of the gasket at least partially define a mold cavity which defines a shape corresponding to an eyeglass lens prescription; ~~and~~

a coating unit for applying a coating to the eyeglass lens or mold members during use;

a lens curing unit configured to direct activating light toward the mold members during use; and

a controller comprising an input device for obtaining information from an user and an output device for transmitting information to the user, wherein the controller is configured to determine the front mold identification marking, the back mold identification marking and the gasket identification marking in response to the eyeglass lens prescription being entered through the input device, and wherein the controller is configured to transmit via the output device the front mold identification marking, the back mold identification marking and the gasket identification marking, and wherein the controller is configured to control the operation of the lens curing unit during use.

376. (amended) The apparatus of claim ~~366~~375, further comprising a first filter disposed between the first light source and the front mold member, and a second filter disposed between the second light source and the back mold member, the first and second filters being configured to diffuse the activating light directed toward the mold members during use.

377. (amended) The apparatus of claim ~~366~~376, wherein the first and second filters are configured to thermally isolate the first and second light sources from the lens curing chamber.

378. (amended) The system of claim ~~366~~375, further comprising a first thermal barrier disposed between the first light source and the first mold member, and a second thermal barrier disposed between the second light source and the second mold member.

379. (amended) The apparatus of claim ~~366~~375, wherein the first and second light sources comprise fluorescent light sources configured to emit light at a wavelength of about 385 nanometers to about 490 nanometers.

388. (amended) The controller of claim 366, wherein the lens curing unit comprises a first light source and a second light source, and wherein the ~~control unit~~controller is configured to individually control the first and second light sources.

bcc: Steve Luetke